

1960

17061

Press reports upon the action of the committee are also of interest.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article from the Washington Post and Times-Herald of August 28, 1960, which states, in part, about the junior Senator from Rhode Island:

PASTORE, whose appropriations subcommittee regularly processes the District budget, reported the committee made no assumptions about the pending sales tax increase. The House has passed a bill raising the levy from 2 to 3 percent.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PUBLIC WORKS PROJECT CLEARS SENATE GROUP; EXTRA \$3 MILLION LOST—ADDED SUM WOULD HAVE HELPED TO PAY DISTRICT SALARY INCREASES

(By James R. Carberry)

The Senate Appropriations Committee in effect decided last night to let Congress straighten out the District's finances when it returns in January.

The committee:

Gave the District clearance for its \$8.3 million special public works program this fiscal year.

Refused the \$3 million added Federal payment the Commissioners asked to help finance \$9 million worth of employee pay raises in fiscal 1961.

The District can pay for its public works program, chiefly school construction, with the \$8.8 million surplus it expects this year. But the denial of the extra payment, coupled with Senator WAYNE MORSE's threat to talk to death a proposed sales tax increase from 2 to 3 percent, leaves the Commissioners with virtually no ready cash for the salary increases.

MAY BE ADDED IN '61

When asked about this committee member, JOHN O. PASTORE, Democrat, of Rhode Island, replied that since Congress voted the pay raises, the District ought to ask Congress to help pay for them—presumably as an addition to next year's Federal payment.

PASTORE declined to say how much the addition should be.

In less complex actions last night, the committee put back in the supplemental appropriation bill two loan items the House rejected.

First, the committee recommended approval of the full \$500,000 appropriation sought to get the National Capital Transportation Agency started. The Agency is to build and possibly operate the area's first mass transit system.

The House cut the request in half Friday, and limited the Agency to 25 instead of the requested 54 staffers. Planners said the move would cripple the Agency before it got started. The Senate committee junked the personnel ceiling.

MASTERS' FUND BACK

Second, the committee endorsed an \$80,000 request to hire four special masters to hear the backlog of cases in juvenile court. The House evidently rejected the plan as being legislation on an appropriation bill.

But the Senate committee appeared to agree with an opinion by the District's corporation counsel that Juvenile Court Judge Orm W. Ketcham has the authority to appoint masters; all he needs is the money.

PASTORE, whose Appropriations Subcommittee regularly processes the District budget, reported the committee made no assumptions about the pending sales tax increase. The House has passed a bill raising the levy from 2 to 3 percent, but MORSE has blocked it in the Senate. The Oregon Democrat feels sales taxes are undemocratic.

CONGRESS MAY STEP IN

If the 3-percent sales tax passes, PASTORE said, the Commissioners will have about \$5.5 million this year more to apply to the pay raises. If the bill dies, PASTORE said, the District may be able to balance its budget anyway. PASTORE did not specifically say how this could be accomplished, but he implied the next Congress will have to put a thumb on the scales.

On the other hand, PASTORE said he assumes the two bills on the Senate calendar granting policemen, firemen, and teachers \$4.8 million in pay raises will be enacted. (A \$4.2 million raise for District classified workers has already been passed.)

The reason the \$3 million added Federal payment was scuttled, the Senator reported, was that committee members felt it had no chance of winning concurrence by the House.

The committee added to the bill approving the public works program \$5.2 million cut out by the House to install fallout shelters in new Federal buildings, including the new Court of Claims Building on Lafayette Square.

The bill is scheduled for Senate debate Monday.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the quotation from the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] to which I earlier alluded appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, at page 16919.

We have a taxing program, I advise the Senator from Ohio. I will further state that there is a sufficient amount of revenue in the District of Columbia to carry this program without the addition of the sales tax until the first of the year.

I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a news story from the Washington Sunday Star of August 28, bearing on this same general problem.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PLEA DIES IN SENATE—GROUP RESTORES CUT FOR TRANSIT

(By James G. Deane)

The Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday turned down a District plea for an added \$3 million Federal payment to bolster city finances.

But the unit approved \$10 million in public works projects, as well as restoring several cuts made Friday by the House in other local spending items. The latter included:

Restoring to \$500,000 the allotment for the new National Capital Transportation Agency, cut in half Friday by the House.

JUVENILE COURT FUND

Backing \$80,000 for four special masters to help relieve the caseload at juvenile court, which the House deleted.

Recommending an extra \$47,700 for the District's executive office expenses.

Senator PASTORE, Democrat of Rhode Island, committee member in charge of District matters, conceded after the committee session that the turnaround on the Federal payment was, in effect, postponing the day of reckoning to January.

NEW PLEA SEEN

The District then presumably will be forced to return to Congress for funds to meet urgent city costs, he said.

But he said the committee was forced to be realistic in accepting the refusal of House leaders to do anything more now.

The Rhode Island Senator strongly endorsed the city's claim for further help. The fiscal difficulties are being created primarily, he pointed out, by pay raises enacted without consultation with the District.

"We've got to take cognizance of this and do equity to the city," he told reporters.

The Senator did not commit himself as to what additional Federal payment figure he would support in January, but he indicated it would be whatever proves to be essential at that time.

The Federal allotment for the current fiscal year now stands at \$25 million. The Commissioners originally asked for an additional \$7 million, but this was scaled down after tax collections improved.

MORSE'S OPPOSITION

The serious fiscal prospect was underscored last night by renewed opposition of Senator MORSE, Democrat of Oregon, to a proposed increase from 2 percent to 3 percent in the city's sales tax. Senator MORSE announced on the Senate floor that he is prepared to offer 22 amendments to a House-passed sales tax measure, along with detailed explanations of all 22.

With adjournment impending, this clearly amounted to a threat to filibuster against favorable Senate action on the bill.

The sales tax rise is being looked to by city officials to produce some \$5.5 million this fiscal year. This would be one of the principal means of meeting the pay raises, which are expected to cost some \$9 million.

Classified city workers already have received a 7.5 percent raise, and Congress is expected to clear a similar increase for teachers, police, and firemen before adjournment.

FUND PINCH SEEN

Enough cash is available to meet the increased payroll costs through January, but without a sales-tax rise the city's coffers will be in precarious shape soon thereafter, officials said.

The public works projects cleared by the Senate committee include \$3.4 million in school facilities, additional sums for library, recreation, correctional, welfare and other construction, and nearly \$4 million for sewers to combat Potomac River pollution.

The school projects include the new Bertie Backus Junior High School at South Dakota Avenue and Hamilton Street NE.

Other school projects include additions to Kenilworth Elementary and Deal Junior High, plans for a new elementary school at the site of Garfield Hospital and additions to Elliot Junior High and Bancroft Elementary and sites for new elementary schools at North Dakota and Kansas Avenues NW, and Wheeler Road and Mississippi Avenue SE.

BRANCH LIBRARY SITE

Library items are a branch site near 24th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW, and another near 53d Place and East Capitol Street.

Recreation items are for plans for a Benning-Stoddard recreation center and a Randall recreation center.

The principal correctional projects are a \$500,000 dormitory at the Lorton (Va.) Youth Center and a dairy barn at the Occoquan work house.

Welfare projects include two children's cottages at Junior Village, a D.C. Village laundry addition and a chapel at the Cedar Knoll School.

Miscellaneous building items include new elevators at 499 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, and the Recorder of Deeds office and some air conditioning in the District Building.

WARNING ON TRANSIT

The restoration of funds for the new transportation agency followed a warning yesterday, from Federal officials that the House budget cut would cripple plans for fast development of subways and other new rapid transit facilities to serve the congested metropolitan area.

The House, besides halving the \$500,000 asked by President Eisenhower set a 25-employee ceiling on the new agency. The President asked for 54 employees.

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Appointments of top agency officials are awaiting clearance of the budget item.

The special masters wanted for Juvenile Court would aid Judge Orm W. Ketcham in reducing a case backlog. The judge and other community leaders have been seeking extra judges but Congress has not acted to provide them.

The Senate committee restored to the appropriation bill \$7.3 million deleted by the House for fallout shelters in Government buildings.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the Senator from Ohio and I are very good personal friends. We disagree very much on this legislative process in which the Senator is engaged at the present time. He is really suggesting a rider to a teachers' salary bill.

I do not think a teachers pay bill is the proper vehicle for the consideration of a sales tax. I intend to discuss, at great length, a sales tax bill, if my motion to lay on the table should fail, because I have made a very detailed analysis of the budget problems of the District of Columbia and the fiscal situation in the District of Columbia and I am convinced there is no need for such an increase in the sales tax. In my judgment no sales tax bill should be passed in this short session of Congress as a rider to a teachers' salary bill.

I therefore move to lay on the table the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the amendment of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHEL].

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 12993) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate indefinitely postpone action on the companion bill to the House bill which has been passed, Calendar No. 1753, S. 3739.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to.

PROPOSED FREEDOM COMMISSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of calendar No. 1882, S. 1689, the bill providing for the creation of the Freedom Commission, which I desire to have made the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1689) to create the Freedom Commission for the development of the science of counteraction to the world Communist conspiracy for the training and development of leaders in a total political war.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1689) to create the Freedom Commission for the development of the science of counteraction to the world Communist conspiracy for the training and development of leaders in a total political war, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, on page 2, line 3, after the word "the", to strike out "free world" and insert "Free World"; in line 4, after the word "the", where it appears the first time, to strike out "free world" and insert "Free World"; in line 8, after the word "tests", to strike out "the"; in line 14, after the word "the", to strike out "free world" and insert "Free World"; in line 16, after the word "intensive", to strike out "continuous"; on page 3, line 3, after the word "the", to strike out "free world" and insert "Free World"; in line 5, after the word "the", where it appears the second time, to strike out "free world" and insert "Free World"; in line 11, after the word "the", where it appears the second time, to strike out "free world" and insert "Free World"; in line 13, after the word "the", where it appears the second time, to strike out "free world" and insert "Free World"; at the beginning of line 15, to insert "and of the dimensions and nature of the global struggle between freedom and Communism"; at the beginning of line 19, to strike out "true nature of the international Communist conspiracy" and insert "dimensions and nature of the threat"; on page 4, line 3, after the word "conspiracy", to insert "and of the dimensions and nature of the global struggle between freedom and Communism"; in line 20, after the word "Freedom", to strike out "Academy; and" and insert "Academy"; after line 21, to strike out:

(3) The term "joint committee" means the Joint Congressional Freedom Committee.

On page 5, line 8, after the word "United", strike out "States" and insert "States, one of whom shall be selected from the higher echelon of the State Department"; on page 7, line 11, after the word "Commission", to strike out "is authorized and empowered to" and insert "shall"; in line 16, after the word "the", where it appears the second time, to insert "Commission and"; after line 17, to strike out:

(1) the development of systematic knowledge about the international Communist conspiracy;

(2) the development of counteraction to the international Communist conspiracy into an operational science that befits and bespeaks the methods and values of freemen, and to achieve this purpose the entire area of counteraction is to be thoroughly explored and studied with emphasis on the methods and means that may best be employed by private citizens and nongovernmental organizations and the meth-

ods and means available to Government agencies other than the methods and means already being used;

(3) the education and training of private citizens concerning all aspects of the international Communist conspiracy and in the science of counteraction to that conspiracy;

(4) the education and training of persons in Government service concerning all aspects of the international Communist conspiracy and in the science of counteraction to that conspiracy to the end that they can be more useful to their Government in defeating the international Communist conspiracy.

On page 8, after line 14, to insert:

(1) to carry on a research program designed to develop an integrated operational science that befits and bespeaks the methods and values of freemen and through which the Free World will be able to meet and defeat the carefully patterned total aggression—political, ideological, psychological, economic, paramilitary, and organizational—of the Soviet Bloc, and through which we, as a Nation, may work toward our national objectives in a systematic manner. To achieve this purpose the full range of methods and means is to be thoroughly explored and studied including the methods and means that may best be employed by private citizens and nongovernmental organizations and the methods and means available to the Government other than the methods and means already being used. This research program shall include the study of our national objectives and purpose and the development of proposals for intermeshing and integrating the full spectrum of methods and means into a coordinated, short and long range strategy for victory, seeking the utilization of our full potential in the public and private sectors,

(2) to educate and train Governmental personnel, private citizens, and foreign students concerning all aspects of the international Communist conspiracy, the nature of the global struggle between freedom and communism, and the science of counteraction to the Communist conspiracy.

On page 9, line 19, after "(a)", to strike out "Academy students shall be selected, insofar as is practicable and in the public interest, from a cross section of the diverse groups, within and without the United States, in which the total political war is being fought. Before accepting any student for training who is an officer or employee of a Government agency, the Commission shall first obtain the concurrence of that agency." and insert "Academy students, other than Government personnel, shall be selected, insofar as is practicable and in the public interest, from the diverse groups within and without the United States where trained leadership and informed public opinion are most needed"; on page 10, line 9, after the word "All", to strike out "other"; in line 10, after the word "to", to strike out "aid and assist the Commission in the selection of students" and insert "assign officers and employees to the Academy for designated training"; in line 20, after the word "Act", to strike out "Foreign students selected for training"; at the beginning of line 22 to insert "(c) Foreign students selected for training"; on page 11, after line 15, to strike out:

NON-ACADEMY TRAINING OF ACADEMY STUDENTS

Sec. 8. The Commission is authorized to provide students selected for training at the

Academy (either before, after, or during Academy training) with such additional education and training at colleges, universities, or technical schools other than the Academy, or with such on-the-job training in industry and business as the Commission shall determine to be in the public interest.

On page 12, at the beginning of line 2, to change the section number from "2" to "8"; in line 5, after the word "to", to strike out "disseminate" and insert "disseminate"; in line 6, after the word "without", to strike out "charge" and insert "charge"; in line 7, after the word "assist", to strike out "persons" and insert "people"; in line 9, after the word "and", to strike out "the ways and means of defeating that conspiracy" and insert "of the dimensions and nature of the global struggle between freedom and communism, and of ways they can participate effectively toward winning that struggle"; in line 16, after the word "level", to strike out "instruction" and insert "instruction, and also to publish such research materials as may be in the public interest"; at the beginning of line 23, to change the section number from "10" to "9"; on page 13, at the beginning of line 4, to change the section number from "11" to "10"; at the beginning of line 19, to change the section number from "12" to "11"; on page 16, at the beginning of line 16, to change the section number from "13" to "12"; at the top of page 17, to strike out:

ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT CONGRESSIONAL FREEDOM COMMITTEE; MEMBERSHIP

SEC. 14. There is established the Joint Congressional Freedom Committee herein-after referred to as the "Joint committee" to be composed of seven Members of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and seven Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. In each instance not more than four Members shall be the members of the same political party.

After line 10, to strike out:

AUTHORITY AND DUTY OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SEC. 15. The joint committee shall make continued studies of the activities of the Commission and of problems relating to the development of counteraction to the International Communist conspiracy. During the first sixty days of each session of the Congress the joint committee shall conduct hearings in either open or executive session for the purposes of receiving information concerning the development and state of counteraction. The Commission shall keep the joint committee fully and currently informed with respect to all of the Commission's activities. All bills, resolutions, and other matters in the Senate or House of Representatives relating primarily to the Commission shall be referred to the joint committee. The members of the joint committee who are Members of the Senate shall from time to time report to the Senate and the members of the joint committee who are Members of the House of Representatives shall from time to time report to the House, by bill or otherwise, their recommendations with respect to matters within the jurisdiction of their respective Houses which are referred to the joint committee, or otherwise within the jurisdiction of the joint committee.

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On page 18, after line 8, to strike out:

CHAIRMAN AND VICE CHAIRMAN OF JOINT COMMITTEE; VACANCIES IN MEMBERSHIP

SEC. 16. Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection. The joint committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members at the beginning of each Congress. The vice chairman shall act in the place and stead of the chairman in the absence of the chairman. The chairmanship shall alternate between the Senate and the House of Representatives with each Congress, and the chairman shall be selected by the members from that House entitled to the chairmanship. The vice chairman shall be chosen from the House other than that of the chairman by the members from that House.

At the top of page 19, to strike out:

POWERS OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SEC. 17. In carrying out its duties under this chapter, the joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings or investigations, to sit and act at such places and times, to require by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The joint committee may make such rules respecting its organization and procedures as it deems necessary: *Provided, however,* That no measure or recommendation shall be reported from the joint committee or by any member designated by him or by the joint committee, and may be served by such person or persons as may be designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the joint committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses. The joint committee may use a committee seal. The provisions of sections 192-194 of title 2, United States Code, shall apply in case of any failure of any witness to comply with a subpoena or to testify when summoned under authority of this section. The expenses of the joint committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate from funds appropriated for the joint committee upon vouchers approved by the chairman. The cost of stenographic services to report public hearings shall not be in excess of the amounts prescribed by law for reporting the hearings of standing committees of the Senate. The cost of stenographic services to report executive hearings shall be fixed at an equitable rate by the joint committee. Members of the joint committee, and its employees and consultants, while traveling on official business for the joint committee, may receive either the per diem allowance authorized to be paid to Members of Congress or its employees, or their actual and necessary expenses provided an itemized statement of such expenses is attached to the voucher.

On page 20, after line 12, to strike out:

STAFF AND ASSISTANCE; UTILIZATION OF FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES; ARMED PROTECTION

SEC. 18. The joint committee is empowered to appoint and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, and staff employees as it deems necessary and advisable. The joint committee is authorized to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments and establishments of the Government.

After line 20, to strike out:

CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION BY JOINT COMMITTEE

SEC. 19. The joint committee may classify information originating within the committee in accordance with standards used generally by the executive branch for classifying restricted data or defense information.

At the top of page 21, to strike out:

RECORDS OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SEC. 20. The joint committee shall keep a complete record of all committee actions, including a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded. All committee records, data, charts and files shall be the property of the joint committee and shall be kept in the offices of the joint committee or other places as the joint committee may direct under such security safeguards as the joint committee shall determine in the interest of the common defense and security.

And at the beginning of line 12, to change the section number from "21" to "13", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Freedom Commission Act".

CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress of the United States makes the following findings:

(1) The Soviet Union and Communist China are waging a total political war against the United States and against the peoples and governments of all other nations of the Free World.

(2) Unlike the Free World, the Soviet Union has systematically prepared for this total political war over several decades. Drawing on the experience of previous conquerors and upon their own elaborate studies and extensive pragmatic tests, Soviet leaders have developed their conspiratorial version of political warfare into a highly effective operational science. Recognizing that political warfare is a difficult science making unusual demands on its practitioners, the Soviet Union and Communist China have established an elaborate network of training schools, within and without the Free World, in which have been trained large numbers of highly skilled activists. These activists continue to receive intensive training throughout their party careers.

(3) In this total political war the Soviets permit no neutrals. Every citizen, every economic, cultural, religious, or ethnic group is a target and is under some form of direct or indirect Communist attack. The battleground is everywhere, and every citizen, knowingly or unknowingly, through action or inaction, is involved in this continuous struggle.

(4) Since the end of World War II, the Soviets, taking full advantage of their better preparation and often superior organizational and operational know-how, have inflicted a series of political warfare defeats on the Free World. The total sum of these defeats is nothing less than a disaster for the United States and the Free World and the continuation of this political war by the Soviets confronts the United States with a grave, present, and continuing danger to its national survival.

(5) In order to defeat the Soviet political warfare offensive and to preserve the integrity and independence of the nations of the Free World, it is imperative—

(A) that the knowledge and understanding of all the peoples of the Free World concerning the true nature of the international Communist conspiracy and of the dimensions and nature of the global struggle between freedom and Communism be increased as rapidly as is practicable;

(B) that private citizens not only understand the dimensions and nature of the threat, but that they also know how they can participate, and do participate, in this continuous struggle in an effective, sustained, and systematic manner;

(C) that Government personnel engaged in the cold war increase their knowledge of the international Communist conspiracy and of the dimensions and nature of the global struggle between freedom and Communism, develop a high esprit de corps and sense of mission and a high degree of operational know-how in countering the international Communist conspiracy.

(b) It is the intent and purpose of the Congress that the authority and powers granted in this Act be fully utilized by the hereinafter created Commission to achieve the objectives set forth in the preceding subsection (a) (5) of this section. It is the further intent and purpose of the Congress that the authority, powers, and functions of the Commission and the Academy as herein-after set forth are to be broadly construed.

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 3. When used in this chapter—

(1) The term "Commission" means the Freedom Commission;

(2) The term "Academy" means the Freedom Academy.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FREEDOM COMMISSION; COMPOSITION; CHAIRMAN AND ACTING CHAIRMAN; QUORUM; OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN; SEAL

Sec. 4. There is established in the executive branch of the Government an independent agency to be known as the Freedom Commission which shall be composed of six members and a Chairman, each of whom shall be a citizen of the United States, one of whom shall be selected from the higher echelon of the State Department. The Chairman may from time to time designate any other member of the Commission as Acting Chairman to act in the place and stead of the Chairman during his absence. The Chairman (or the Acting Chairman in the absence of the Chairman) shall preside at all meetings of the Commission and a quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of at least four members present. Each member of the Commission, including the Chairman, shall have equal responsibility and authority in all decisions and actions of the Commission, shall have full access to all information relating to the performance of his duties or responsibilities, and shall have one vote. Action of the Commission shall be determined by a majority vote of the members present. The Chairman (or Acting Chairman in the absence of the Chairman) shall be the official spokesman of the Commission in its relations with the Congress, Government agencies, persons, or the public, and, on behalf of the Commission, shall see to the faithful execution of the policies and decisions of the Commission, and shall report thereon to the Commission from time to time or as the Commission may direct. The Commission shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

MEMBERS; APPOINTMENTS; TERMS; COMPENSATION; EXTRANEOUS BUSINESS

Sec. 5. (a) Members of the Commission and Chairman shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than four members, including the Chairman, may be members of any one political party. In submitting any nomination to the Senate, the President shall set forth the experience and qualifications of the nominee. The term

of each member of the Commission, other than the Chairman, shall be six years, except that (1) the terms of office of the members first taking office shall expire as designated by the President at the time of the appointment, two at the end of two years, two at the end of four years, and two at the end of six years; and (2) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. The Chairman shall serve during the pleasure of the President. Any member of the Commission may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. Each member, except the Chairman, shall receive compensation at the rate of \$20,000 per annum; and the Chairman shall receive compensation at the rate of \$20,500 per annum.

(b) No member of the Commission shall engage in any business, vocation, or employment other than that of serving as a member of the Commission.

AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH THE FREEDOM ACADEMY; FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSION AND ACADEMY

Sec. 6. The Commission shall establish under its supervision and control an advanced training and development center to be known as the Freedom Academy. The Academy shall be located at such place or places within the United States as the Commission shall determine. The principal functions of the Commission and Academy shall be—

(1) to carry on a research program designed to develop an integrated operational science that befits and bespeaks the methods and values of freemen and through which the Free World will be able to meet and defeat the carefully patterned total aggression—political, ideological, psychological, economic, paramilitary, and organizational—of the Soviet Bloc, and through which we, as a Nation, may work toward our national objectives in a systematic manner. To achieve this purpose the full range of methods and means is to be thoroughly explored and studied including the methods and means that may best be employed by private citizens and nongovernmental organizations and the methods and means available to the Government other than the methods and means already being used. This research program shall include the study of our national objectives and purpose and the development of proposals for intermeshing and integrating the full spectrum of methods and means into a coordinated, short and long range strategy for victory, seeking the utilization of our full potential in the public and private sectors.

(2) to educate and train Governmental personnel, private citizens, and foreign students concerning all aspects of the international Communist conspiracy, the nature of the global struggle between freedom and Communism, and the science of counteraction to the Communist conspiracy.

ACADEMY STUDENTS; SELECTION; GRANTS AND EXPENSES; ADMISSION AS NONIMMIGRANT VISITORS; DEPORTATION

Sec. 7. (a) Academy students, other than Government personnel, shall be selected, insofar as is practicable and in the public interest, from the diverse groups within and without the United States where trained leadership and informed public opinion are most needed. Persons in Government service coming within the provisions of the Government Employees Training Act may be trained at the Academy pursuant to the provisions of said Act. All agencies and departments of Government are authorized to assign officers and employees to the Academy for designated training.

(b) The Commission is authorized to make grants to students and to pay expenses

incident to training and study under this chapter. This authorization shall include authority to pay travel expenses to and from the Academy or other authorized place of training under the chapter, and authority to give financial assistance to the dependents of students during the time they are undergoing training authorized under this Act.

(c) Foreign students selected for training under this Act shall be admitted as non-immigrants under section 1101 (a) (15) of title 8, United States Code, for such time and under such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations promulgated by the Commission, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General. A person admitted under this section who fails to maintain the status under which he was admitted, or who fails to depart from the United States at the expiration of the time for which he was admitted, or who engages in activities of a political nature detrimental to the interest of the United States, or in activities in conflict with the security of the United States, shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be taken into custody and promptly deported pursuant to sections 1251-1253 of title 8, United States Code. Deportation proceedings under this section shall be summary and findings of the Attorney General as to matters of fact shall be conclusive. Such persons shall not be eligible for suspension of deportation under section 1254 of such title 8.

AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH AN INFORMATION CENTER

Sec. 8. The Commission is authorized to establish an information center at such place or places within the United States as the Commission may determine. The principal function of the information center shall be to disseminate, with or without charge, information and materials which will assist people and organizations to increase their understanding of the true nature of the international Communist conspiracy and of the dimensions and nature of the global struggle between freedom and Communism, and of ways they can participate effectively toward winning that struggle. In carrying out this function, the Commission is authorized to prepare, make, and publish textbooks and other materials, including training films, suitable for high school, college, and community level instruction, and also to publish such research materials as may be in the public interest. The Commission is authorized to disseminate such information and materials to such persons and organizations as may be in the public interest on such terms and conditions as the Commission shall determine.

RESTRICTIONS ON DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

Sec. 9. Nothing in this chapter shall authorize the disclosure of any information or knowledge in any case in which such disclosure (1) is prohibited by any other law of the United States, or (2) is inconsistent with the security of the United States.

SECURITY CHECK OF PERSONNEL

Sec. 10. (a) Except as authorized by the Commission upon a determination by the Commission that such action is clearly consistent with the national interest, no individual shall be employed by the Commission until such individual has been investigated by the Civil Service Commission to determine whether the said individual is a good security risk and a report thereof has been made to the Freedom Commission.

(b) In addition to the foregoing provisions, the Commission may request that any individual employed by the Commission, or under consideration for employment by the Commission, be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to determine whether the said individual is a good security risk.

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GENERAL AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 11. In addition to the authority already granted, the Commission is authorized and empowered—

(1) to establish such temporary or permanent boards and committees as the Commission may from time to time deem necessary for the purposes of this Act;

(2) to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Commission. Such personnel shall be appointed in accordance with the civil service laws and their compensation fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except that, to the extent the Commission deems such action necessary to the discharge of its responsibilities, personnel may be employed and their compensation fixed without regard to such laws: *Provided, however*, That no personnel (except such personnel whose compensation is fixed by law, and specially qualified professional personnel up to a limit of \$19,000) whose position would be subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, if such Act were applicable to such position, shall be paid a salary at a rate in excess of the rate payable under such Act for positions of equivalent difficulty or responsibility. The Commission shall make adequate provision for administrative review of any determination to dismiss any employee;

(3) to conduct such research, studies and surveys as necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act;

(4) to make, promulgate, issue, rescind, and amend such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act;

(5) to make expenditures as may be necessary for administering and carrying out the provisions of this Act;

(6) to utilize, with the approval of the President, the services, facilities, and personnel of other Government agencies. Whenever the Commission shall use the services, facilities, or personnel of any Government agency for activities under the authority of this Act, the Commission shall pay for such performance out of funds available to the Commission under this Act, either in advance, by reimbursement, or by direct transfer;

(7) to utilize or employ on a full- or part-time basis, with the consent of the organization or governmental body concerned, the services of personnel of any State or local government or private organization to perform such functions on its behalf as may appear desirable to carry out the purposes of this Act, without said personnel severing their connection with the furnishing organization or governmental body; and further to utilize personnel of a foreign government in the same manner and under the same circumstances with the approval of the Secretary of State;

(8) to acquire by purchase, lease, loan, or gift, and to hold and dispose of by sale, lease, or loan, real and personal property of all kinds necessary for, or resulting from, the exercise of authority granted by this Act;

(9) to receive and use funds donated by others, if such funds are donated without restrictions other than that they be used in furtherance of one or more of the purposes of this Act;

(10) to accept and utilize the services of voluntary and uncompensated personnel and to provide transportation and subsistence as authorized by section 78b-2 of title 5, United States Code, for persons serving without compensation;

(11) to utilize the services of persons on a temporary basis and to pay their actual and necessary travel expenses and subsistence and in addition compensation at a rate not to exceed \$50 per day for each day spent in the work of the Commission.

GENERAL MANAGER; APPOINTMENT; COMPENSATION

SEC. 12. The Commission is authorized to establish within the Commission a General Manager, who shall discharge such of the administrative and executive functions of the Commission as the Commission may direct. The General Manager shall be appointed by the Commission, shall serve at the pleasure of the Commission, shall be removable by the Commission, and shall receive compensation at a rate determined by the Commission, but not in excess of \$18,000 per annum.

APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 13. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, so much as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

PURCHASE OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS., NEWSPAPERS BY SAMUEL I. NEWHOUSE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, several times this year I have spoken before the Senate about what I consider to be a growing and serious problem in our country—the practices of newspapers and publishers of our country in the field of labor relations.

I would expand this discussion, Mr. President, to include a very serious problem which should be raised in regard to the business practices of such newspapers, and in regard to monopolistic trends which we observe in the newspaper industry, not only with regard to monopolistic control of an increasing percentage of the presses of the country, but also the taking over of more and more radio and television stations.

It was Jefferson who said that the strength of a democracy can be no greater than the enlightenment of its people. If the people in this country start to be brainwashed by a monopolistically controlled press, radio, and television business in this country, democracy will be greatly weakened.

It is a rather shocking thing to see the growing octopus control of the Newhouse interests in connection with the press, television, and radio sources of information in this country.

I have studied in some detail the practices of the growing Newhouse monopoly. I am satisfied it is a threat to sound public policy in this country. I serve notice today that in the next session of Congress I shall do all within my power to seek a congressional investigation of the type of monopolistic practices the Newhouse so-called newspaper, radio-television chain is developing in this country. The American people need to be warned before it is too late about the threat which is arising as a result of the monopolistic practices of the Newhouse interests.

Mr. President, I have here an article which was published in the Springfield Republican newspaper of Springfield, Mass., on August 14, 1960. It is an article written by Reverend Ibrahim, pastor of the College Highway Methodist Church in Southwick, Mass. In the article he points out that a community suffers when its newspapers lose their independence. He proceeds to set out a point-by-point analysis of the threat to an independent press in that section of

Massachusetts as the result of the monopolistic tentacles of the octopus of the Newhouse dynasty stretching into Massachusetts. I ask unanimous consent that the article from the Springfield, Mass., newspaper be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMMUNITY SUFFERS WHEN ITS NEWSPAPERS LOSE THEIR INDEPENDENCE, SAYS PASTOR

The recent grab for control of the Springfield newspapers by outside interests is certainly a most just cause for alarm among the citizens of Greater Springfield. It could usher in an era of impersonal journalism dedicated solely to the profit motive. The disadvantages to the citizens of the Greater Springfield area will be many. In order to fully appreciate the dangers inherent in this situation, let us see what an independent paper means to the people:

1. It means "person-centered" journalism. By this, I mean a journalism which is interested in persons it serves because they are persons and not because they could be manipulated for ends other than serving them. An independent newspaper views its task as a servant of the people, aware of their needs, problems, fears, and frustrations. Sensing their needs, it attempts to minister to them to the extent that journalism is capable to do so. Springfield newspapers have helped in pioneering this person-centered journalism. Indeed, the heart and soul of the papers has always revolved around the service to the local citizens. Thus, the Springfield newspapers have always had a "heart" for the "least" person which outside ownership can never possibly have.

2. The fortunes of an independent, locally controlled newspaper are tied to the local region which nourishes it. Therefore, it is by the very nature of its circumstances, sensitive to the highest economic, social, and spiritual aspirations of the locality it serves. It seeks to promote these aspirations with integrity and honestly formulated policies. It feels part and parcel of the ongoing local social stream. This aspect gives the citizens also, the satisfying feeling that the local papers are "their" papers. A loyalty develops to the paper which is healthy and constructive. This bond of affection and mutual dependency and loyalty between paper and people serves to further and unify the social and political pride which is necessary to maintain, improve, and better the local town or community.

3. An independent newspaper, while desiring to make the profit necessary to keep it going, does not make profit the sole criterion of its usefulness and service. Outside controlling interests aim solely to make money via the successfully run local papers, else what other interest would they have by attempting to seize control of the local paper and incorporate it into a "chain"?

4. An independent newspaper, locally controlled, is easily accessible to the citizens it serves. You can drop in on the editors, reporters; chat with them, talk with them, suggest views and ideas and feel you are at home with the paper.

AN OMINOUS CHALLENGE

Most of us in the Springfield area have grown accustomed to depend on our locally controlled paper to hear us and sympathize with our aspirations to improve our localities and towns. Outside interests cannot possibly have the knowledge of and sympathy for these aspirations of ours or the desire to help us attain them. One cannot now visualize the loss to us all which may come from the taking over of our papers by a "chain." It is well that it be pointed out now before it is too late.

5. An independent newspaper has a local personality of its own spun from the warp and woof of the color and excitement of local history. This becomes a necessary mirror by which a locality needs to see itself. A chain-run paper will import an alien personality and attempt to force that on the citizens of our area. I view with alarm such developments. Commonsense observation leads us to conclude that the newspapers, if the Newhouse calamity befalls them, will go for organization men. Rugged Yankee individualism which has characterized the Springfield newspapers will receive a severe blow. It will be a sad day for us and for New England when that mortal blow falls and rugged individualism disappears from the local journalistic scene.

6. A chain-run paper will have the kind of power, by its very economics, that Lord Acton spoke about when he said that "power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely." It will present an ominous challenge to the many forces striving to give Springfield the go-ahead impetus.

As a reader of your newspapers I may not always agree with your point of view or even with some of the features of your distinguished papers. This, however, is my right as a citizen of a democracy. However, I will feel the loss a personal one if you allow the control to slip into the hands of a money-grabbing clique. I am certain the overwhelming majority of the citizens feel personal, power structures, dedicated to the when the Springfield newspapers become impersonal, power-structures, dedicated to the profit and money-grabbing motive. Please do all you possibly can on our behalf to fight for the local independence of the papers. Rest assured that, in the final analysis, this is also a people's fight for what they deem is right and good for their city, town, and community.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I invite attention to an editorial announcement made in the Springfield, Mass., Republican newspaper for June 19, 1960, announcing that the Newhouse chain had purchased some 40 percent stock of the Springfield newspaper. The article reads in part as follows:

The announcement on Friday, Bunker Hill Day, of the sale by the descendants of the founder of the Republican, Samuel Bowles, of their stock interest in the Springfield newspapers came as a shock. The work and pride of four generations is at an inglorious end.

Inroads by outsiders into New England business are attaining galloping proportions.

The article goes on to point out the undesirable effects, in the opinion of the editors of these newspapers of which the purchase, 40 percent of the stock by the Newhouse chain will have on an independent press in Springfield, Mass.

These editors are under an ownership arrangement by which the employees have the controlling interest in these papers for the next 7 years. They have served notice on the Newhouse dynasty that there will be a fight to the finish. They have probably the best employee pension plan and retirement plan existing in any group of newspapers in the country, but they are fearful as to what the Newhouse group will do, and they have good reason to be fearful. As the editor of one of these newspapers told me this noon at luncheon in the Senate restaurant, when I met with him and his lawyer, the Newhouses have already brought legal action seeking to upset the pension plan of the employees.

Mr. President, the last paragraph of the article to which I refer states:

We assure the readers, advertisers, and employees of the Springfield Sunday Republican, the Springfield Union, and the Springfield Daily News that irrespective of Mr. Newhouse the present employee management will continue to control these newspapers, at least for the next 7 years, perhaps longer. Employees are assured that the substantial assets of the newspapers' pension funds are carefully safeguarded for their exclusive benefit. The funds are controlled by employee trustees who appoint their own successors, and will continue so to be controlled.

The Newhouse interests are determined to use every economic force, pressure, and legal tactic they can in order to upset this employee control of the newspapers in which the Newhouses already have bought a 40-percent interest, and in which they hope to buy another 45-percent interest from some of the heirs of the Bowles estate. What is going on in this part of New Hampshire is but a repetition of what the Newhouse interests are doing in other parts of the country.

In my own State for the past many months we have had the shocking labor practices of the Newhouse interests in the case of the Oregonian and the Journal. I have pleaded several times in the Senate for a Senate investigation of the antilabor policies not only of the Newhouse interests, but also of other newspaper interests in this country, because there are a group of newspaper publishers in this country who are out to break the backs of the unions in the newspaper industry of this Nation.

We find the Newhouse chain engaged in this nefarious economic and antilabor practice in other parts of the country besides Massachusetts and Oregon. We find them in Missouri. We find them seeking to invade Colorado. We find them in New York and New Jersey. Therefore I think it is of the utmost importance that there be a congressional investigation of this Newhouse newspaper dynasty and empire in the early part of the next session of Congress.

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks another article appearing in the Springfield Union, issue of June 18, 1960, entitled "Samuel Newhouse Buys Stock in Republican Co."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SAMUEL NEWHOUSE BUYS STOCK IN REPUBLICAN CO.

Sidney R. Cook, treasurer of the Republican Co., today issued the following statement concerning sale of stock in the company: "I wish to announce that Samuel I. Newhouse has acquired from the relatives of the late Samuel Bowles a 40-percent interest in the stock of the Republican Co., a company holding controlling stock interest in companies which publish the Springfield Union, the Springfield Daily News, and the Springfield Sunday Republican.

"Mr. Newhouse has also acquired from the widow and children of the later Sherman H. Bowles, the rights to an additional 45-percent interest in the Republican Co. at a future date.

"Control of the Republican Co. presently remains in a trust, of which the trustees of the two pension funds established by the newspaper companies are a majority."

Mr. MORSE. I happen to know that there is a research study being conducted by some of the foundations of our country in regard to the status of pension funds and retirement funds of employees. I am speaking of private funds. I point out that private pension and welfare funds in many instances are not as secure as employees have been led to believe. We see here an attempt, on the part of the Newhouse empire, to weaken the pension fund in connection with certain Massachusetts newspapers.

This practice should be looked into. I happen to be one who believes that it is inexcusable for Congress to stand by while many millions of workers contribute to private pension and welfare funds in this country on the assumption that when workers reach retirement age they will be able to collect those funds. The pension fund problem is part and parcel of the investigation that I seek. I think the investigation for which I plead should lead also into an investigation as to the extent to which pension funds are administered, so that when the workers are ready for their retirement, they in fact will receive the benefit of the funds.

I mention this subject only because at a luncheon this noon with the editor of one of these newspapers and its very able and distinguished lawyer I was given an insight into the legal tactics of the Newhouse group in trying to undercut and destroy the morale of the employees of these newspapers.

I insert these remarks in the RECORD in the closing days of this session as my notice to the Newhouses: I have only begun to fight.

THE 1960 NATIONAL EASTER SEAL CHILD JOHNNY KEMP

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, earlier in the year I had the pleasure of visiting with and presenting to the Senate Johnny Kemp, the 1960 National Easter Seal Child. His grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Kemp of Wolf Point, Mont., are very dear friends of mine.

Johnny and his family are constituents of my good friends, the Senators from North Dakota [Mr. Young and Mr. BURDICK] from my neighboring State, but I have been in close contact with the family for many years. I am now advised that Johnny's father has just recently been promoted to the position of Division Engineer for the Bureau of Public Roads in Bismark, N. Dak. He will be in charge of the Federal-aid highway activities in the State. It is a difficult position, one with many headaches, but I know he will do an outstanding job because of his previous record of service with the Bureau. Mr. Kemp was a student of mine when I was on the faculty of Montana State University. I also want to point out that he has been doing another fine job of raising a family of three children since the untimely death of his wife nearly 10 years ago.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have two newspaper articles

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 30

Appointments of top agency officials are awaiting clearance of the budget item.

The special masters wanted for Juvenile Court would aid Judge Orm W. Ketcham in reducing a case backlog. The judge and other community leaders have been seeking extra judges but Congress has not acted to provide them.

The Senate committee restored to the appropriation bill \$7.3 million deleted by the House for fallout shelters in Government buildings.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the Senator from Ohio and I are very good personal friends. We disagree very much on this legislative process in which the Senator is engaged at the present time. He is really suggesting a rider to a teachers' salary bill.

I do not think a teachers pay bill is the proper vehicle for the consideration of a sales tax. I intend to discuss, at great length, a sales tax bill, if my motion to lay on the table should fail, because I have made a very detailed analysis of the budget problems of the District of Columbia and the fiscal situation in the District of Columbia and I am convinced there is no need for such an increase in the sales tax. In my judgment no sales tax bill should be passed in this short session of Congress as a rider to a teachers' salary bill.

I therefore move to lay on the table the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the amendment of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHEL].

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 12993) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate indefinitely postpone action on the companion bill to the House bill which has been passed, Calendar No. 1753, S. 3739.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to.

PROPOSED FREEDOM COMMISSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of calendar No. 1882, S. 1689, the bill providing for the creation of the Freedom Commission, which I desire to have made the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1689) to create the Freedom Commission for the development of the science of counteraction to the world Communist conspiracy for the training and development of leaders in a total political war.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1689) to create the Freedom Commission for the development of the science of counteraction to the world Communist conspiracy for the training and development of leaders in a total political war, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, on page 2, line 3, after the word "the", to strike out "free world" and insert "Free World"; in line 4, after the word "the", where it appears the first time, to strike out "free world" and insert "Free World"; in line 8, after the word "tests", to strike out "the"; in line 14, after the word "the", to strike out "free world" and insert "Free World"; in line 16, after the word "intensive", to strike out "continuous"; on page 3, line 3, after the word "the", to strike out "free world" and insert "Free World"; in line 5, after the word "the", where it appears the second time, to strike out "free world" and insert "Free World"; in line 11, after the word "the", where it appears the second time, to strike out "free world" and insert "Free World"; in line 13, after the word "the", where it appears the second time, to strike out "free world" and insert "Free World"; at the beginning of line 15, to insert "and of the dimensions and nature of the global struggle between freedom and Communism"; at the beginning of line 19, to strike out "true nature of the international Communist conspiracy" and insert "dimensions and nature of the threat"; on page 4, line 3, after the word "conspiracy", to insert "and of the dimensions and nature of the global struggle between freedom and Communism"; in line 20, after the word "Freedom", to strike out "Academy; and" and insert "Academy"; after line 21, to strike out:

(3) The term "joint committee" means the Joint Congressional Freedom Committee.

On page 5, line 8, after the word "United", strike out "States" and insert "States, one of whom shall be selected from the higher echelon of the State Department"; on page 7, line 11, after the word "Commission", to strike out "is authorized and empowered to" and insert "shall"; in line 16, after the word "the", where it appears the second time, to insert "Commission and"; after line 17, to strike out:

(1) the development of systematic knowledge about the international Communist conspiracy;

(2) the development of counteraction to the international Communist conspiracy into an operational science that befits and bespeaks the methods and values of freemen, and to achieve this purpose the entire area of counteraction is to be thoroughly explored and studied with emphasis on the methods and means that may best be employed by private citizens and nongovernmental organizations and the meth-

ods and means available to Government agencies other than the methods and means already being used;

(3) the education and training of private citizens concerning all aspects of the international Communist conspiracy and in the science of counteraction to that conspiracy;

(4) the education and training of persons in Government service concerning all aspects of the international Communist conspiracy and in the science of counteraction to that conspiracy to the end that they can be more useful to their Government in defeating the international Communist conspiracy.

On page 8, after line 14, to insert:

(1) to carry on a research program designed to develop an integrated operational science that befits and bespeaks the methods and values of freemen and through which the Free World will be able to meet and defeat the carefully patterned total aggression—political, ideological, psychological, economic, paramilitary, and organizational—of the Soviet Bloc, and through which we, as a Nation, may work toward our national objectives in a systematic manner. To achieve this purpose the full range of methods and means is to be thoroughly explored and studied including the methods and means that may best be employed by private citizens and nongovernmental organizations and the methods and means available to the Government other than the methods and means already being used. This research program shall include the study of our national objectives and purpose and the development of proposals for intermeshing and integrating the full spectrum of methods and means into a coordinated, short and long range strategy for victory, seeking the utilization of our full potential in the public and private sectors,

(2) to educate and train Governmental personnel, private citizens, and foreign students concerning all aspects of the international Communist conspiracy, the nature of the global struggle between freedom and communism, and the science of counteraction to the Communist conspiracy.

On page 9, line 19, after "(a)", to strike out "Academy students shall be selected, insofar as is practicable and in the public interest, from a cross section of the diverse groups, within and without the United States, in which the total political war is being fought. Before accepting any student for training who is an officer or employee of a Government agency, the Commission shall first obtain the concurrence of that agency." and insert "Academy students, other than Government personnel, shall be selected, insofar as is practicable and in the public interest, from the diverse groups within and without the United States where trained leadership and informed public opinion are most needed"; on page 10, line 9, after the word "All", to strike out "other"; in line 10, after the word "to", to strike out "aid and assist the Commission in the selection of students" and insert "assign officers and employees to the Academy for designated training"; in line 20, after the word "Act", to strike out "Foreign students selected for training"; at the beginning of line 22 to insert "(c) Foreign students selected for training"; on page 11, after line 15, to strike out:

NON-ACADEMY TRAINING OF ACADEMY STUDENTS

SEC. 8. The Commission is authorized to provide students selected for training at the

Academy (either before, after, or during Academy training) with such additional education and training at colleges, universities, or technical schools other than the Academy, or with such on-the-job training in industry and business as the Commission shall determine to be in the public interest.

On page 12, at the beginning of line 2, to change the section number from "2" to "8"; in line 5, after the word "to", to strike out "disseminate" and insert "disseminate,"; in line 6, after the word "without", to strike out "charge" and insert "charge,"; in line 7, after the word "assist", to strike out "persons" and insert "people"; in line 9, after the word "and", to strike out "the ways and means of defeating that conspiracy" and insert "of the dimensions and nature of the global struggle between freedom and communism, and of ways they can participate effectively toward winning that struggle"; in line 16, after the word "level", to strike out "instruction" and insert "instruction, and also to publish such research materials as may be in the public interest"; at the beginning of line 23, to change the section number from "10" to "9"; on page 13, at the beginning of line 4, to change the section number from "11" to "10"; at the beginning of line 19, to change the section number from "12" to "11"; on page 16, at the beginning of line 16, to change the section number from "13" to "12"; at the top of page 17, to strike out:

ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT CONGRESSIONAL FREEDOM COMMITTEE; MEMBERSHIP

SEC. 14. There is established the Joint Congressional Freedom Committee herein-after referred to as the "joint committee" to be composed of seven Members of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and seven Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. In each instance not more than four Members shall be the members of the same political party.

After line 10, to strike out:

AUTHORITY AND DUTY OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SEC. 15. The joint committee shall make continued studies of the activities of the Commission and of problems relating to the development of counteraction to the international Communist conspiracy. During the first sixty days of each session of the Congress the joint committee shall conduct hearings in either open or executive session for the purposes of receiving information concerning the development and state of counteraction. The Commission shall keep the joint committee fully and currently informed with respect to all of the Commission's activities. All bills, resolutions, and other matters in the Senate or House of Representatives relating primarily to the Commission shall be referred to the joint committee. The members of the joint committee who are Members of the Senate shall from time to time report to the Senate and the members of the joint committee who are Members of the House of Representatives shall from time to time report to the House, by bill or otherwise, their recommendations with respect to matters within the jurisdiction of their respective Houses which are referred to the joint committee, or otherwise within the jurisdiction of the joint committee.

On page 18, after line 8, to strike out:
CHAIRMAN AND VICE CHAIRMAN OF JOINT COMMITTEE; VACANCIES IN MEMBERSHIP

SEC. 16. Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection. The joint committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members at the beginning of each Congress. The vice chairman shall act in the place and stead of the chairman in the absence of the chairman. The chairmanship shall alternate between the Senate and the House of Representatives with each Congress, and the chairman shall be selected by the members from that House entitled to the chairmanship. The vice chairman shall be chosen from the House other than that of the chairman by the members from that House.

At the top of page 19, to strike out:

POWERS OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SEC. 17. In carrying out its duties under this chapter, the joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings or investigations, to sit and act at such places and times, to require by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The joint committee may make such rules respecting its organization and procedures as it deems necessary: *Provided, however,* That no measure or recommendation shall be reported from the joint committee or by any member designated by him or by the joint committee, and may be served by such person or persons as may be designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the joint committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses. The joint committee may use a committee seal. The provisions of sections 102-194 of title 2, United States Code, shall apply in case of any failure of any witness to comply with a subpoena or to testify when summoned under authority of this section. The expenses of the joint committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate from funds appropriated for the joint committee upon vouchers approved by the chairman. The cost of stenographic services to report public hearings shall not be in excess of the amounts prescribed by law for reporting the hearings of standing committees of the Senate. The cost of stenographic services to report executive hearings shall be fixed at an equitable rate by the joint committee. Members of the joint committee, and its employees and consultants, while traveling on official business for the joint committee, may receive either the per diem allowance authorized to be paid to Members of Congress or its employees, or their actual and necessary expenses provided an itemized statement of such expenses is attached to the voucher.

On page 20, after line 12, to strike out:

STAFF AND ASSISTANCE; UTILIZATION OF FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES; ARMED PROTECTION

SEC. 18. The joint committee is empowered to appoint and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, and staff employees as it deems necessary and advisable. The joint committee is authorized to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments and establishments of the Government.

After line 20, to strike out:

CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION BY JOINT COMMITTEE

SEC. 19. The joint committee may classify information originating within the committee in accordance with standards used generally by the executive branch for classifying restricted data or defense information.

At the top of page 21, to strike out:

RECORDS OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SEC. 20. The joint committee shall keep a complete record of all committee actions, including a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded. All committee records, data, charts and files shall be the property of the joint committee and shall be kept in the offices of the joint committee or other places as the joint committee may direct under such security safeguards as the joint committee shall determine in the interest of the common defense and security.

And at the beginning of line 12, to change the section number from "21" to "13", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Freedom Commission Act".

CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress of the United States makes the following findings:

(1) The Soviet Union and Communist China are waging a total political war against the United States and against the peoples and governments of all other nations of the Free World.

(2) Unlike the Free World, the Soviet Union has systematically prepared for this total political war over several decades. Drawing on the experience of previous conquerors and upon their own elaborate studies and extensive pragmatic tests, Soviet leaders have developed their conspiratorial version of political warfare into a highly effective operational science. Recognizing that political warfare is a difficult science making unusual demands on its practitioners, the Soviet Union and Communist China have established an elaborate network of training schools, within and without the Free World, in which have been trained large numbers of highly skilled activists. These activists continue to receive intensive training throughout their party careers.

(3) In this total political war the Soviets permit no neutrals. Every citizen, every economic, cultural, religious, or ethnic group is a target and is under some form of direct or indirect Communist attack. The battleground is everywhere, and every citizen, knowingly or unknowingly, through action or inaction, is involved in this continuous struggle.

(4) Since the end of World War II, the Soviets, taking full advantage of their better preparation and often superior organizational and operational know-how, have inflicted a series of political warfare defeats on the Free World. The total sum of these defeats is nothing less than a disaster for the United States and the Free World and the continuation of this political war by the Soviets confronts the United States with a grave, present, and continuing danger to its national survival.

(5) In order to defeat the Soviet political warfare offensive and to preserve the integrity and independence of the nations of the Free World, it is imperative—

(A) that the knowledge and understanding of all the peoples of the Free World concerning the true nature of the international Communist conspiracy and of the dimensions and nature of the global struggle between freedom and Communism be increased as rapidly as is practicable;

(B) that private citizens not only understand the dimensions and nature of the threat, but that they also know how they can participate, and do participate, in this continuous struggle in an effective, sustained, and systematic manner;

(C) that Government personnel engaged in the cold war increase their knowledge of the international Communist conspiracy and of the dimensions and nature of the global struggle between freedom and Communism, develop a high esprit de corps and sense of mission and a high degree of operational know-how in counteracting the international Communist conspiracy.

(b) It is the intent and purpose of the Congress that the authority and powers granted in this Act be fully utilized by the hereinafter created Commission to achieve the objectives set forth in the preceding subsection (a) (5) of this section. It is the further intent and purpose of the Congress that the authority, powers, and functions of the Commission and the Academy as hereinafter set forth are to be broadly construed.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. When used in this chapter—

(1) The term "Commission" means the Freedom Commission;

(2) The term "Academy" means the Freedom Academy.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FREEDOM COMMISSION; COMPOSITION; CHAIRMAN AND ACTING CHAIRMAN; QUORUM; OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN; SEAL

SEC. 4. There is established in the executive branch of the Government an independent agency to be known as the Freedom Commission which shall be composed of six members and a Chairman, each of whom shall be a citizen of the United States, one of whom shall be selected from the higher echelon of the State Department. The Chairman may from time to time designate any other member of the Commission as Acting Chairman to act in the place and stead of the Chairman during his absence. The Chairman (or the Acting Chairman in the absence of the Chairman) shall preside at all meetings of the Commission and a quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of at least four members present. Each member of the Commission, including the Chairman, shall have equal responsibility and authority in all decisions and actions of the Commission, shall have full access to all information relating to the performance of his duties or responsibilities, and shall have one vote. Action of the Commission shall be determined by a majority vote of the members present. The Chairman (or Acting Chairman in the absence of the Chairman) shall be the official spokesman of the Commission in its relations with the Congress, Government agencies, persons, or the public, and, on behalf of the Commission, shall see to the faithful execution of the policies and decisions of the Commission, and shall report thereon to the Commission from time to time or as the Commission may direct. The Commission shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

MEMBERS; APPOINTMENTS; TERMS; COMPENSATION; EXTRANEOUS BUSINESS

SEC. 5. (a) Members of the Commission and Chairman shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than four members, including the Chairman, may be members of any one political party. In submitting any nomination to the Senate, the President shall set forth the experience and qualifications of the nominee. The term

of each member of the Commission, other than the Chairman, shall be six years, except that (1) the terms of office of the members first taking office shall expire as designated by the President at the time of the appointment, two at the end of two years, two at the end of four years, and two at the end of six years; and (2) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. The Chairman shall serve during the pleasure of the President. Any member of the Commission may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. Each member, except the Chairman, shall receive compensation at the rate of \$20,000 per annum; and the Chairman shall receive compensation at the rate of \$20,500 per annum.

(b) No member of the Commission shall engage in any business, vocation, or employment other than that of serving as a member of the Commission.

AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH THE FREEDOM ACADEMY; FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSION AND ACADEMY

SEC. 6. The Commission shall establish under its supervision and control an advanced training and development center to be known as the Freedom Academy. The Academy shall be located at such place or places within the United States as the Commission shall determine. The principal functions of the Commission and Academy shall be—

(1) to carry on a research program designed to develop an integrated operational science that befits and bespeaks the methods and values of freemen and through which the Free World will be able to meet and defeat the carefully patterned total aggression—political, ideological, psychological, economic, paramilitary, and organizational—of the Soviet Bloc, and through which we, as a Nation, may work toward our national objectives in a systematic manner. To achieve this purpose the full range of methods and means is to be thoroughly explored and studied including the methods and means that may best be employed by private citizens and nongovernmental organizations and the methods and means available to the Government other than the methods and means already being used. This research program shall include the study of our national objectives and purpose and the development of proposals for intermeshing and integrating the full spectrum of methods and means into a coordinated, short and long range strategy for victory, seeking the utilization of our full potential in the public and private sectors,

(2) to educate and train Governmental personnel, private citizens, and foreign students concerning all aspects of the international Communist conspiracy, the nature of the global struggle between freedom and Communism, and the science of counteraction to the Communist conspiracy.

ACADEMY STUDENTS; SELECTION; GRANTS AND EXPENSES; ADMISSION AS NONIMMIGRANT VISITORS; DEPORTATION

SEC. 7. (a) Academy students, other than Government personnel, shall be selected, insofar as is practicable and in the public interest, from the diverse groups within and without the United States where trained leadership and informed public opinion are most needed. Persons in Government service coming within the provisions of the Government Employees Training Act may be trained at the Academy pursuant to the provisions of said Act. All agencies and departments of Government are authorized to assign officers and employees to the Academy for designated training.

(b) The Commission is authorized to make grants to students and to pay expenses

incident to training and study under this chapter. This authorization shall include authority to pay travel expenses to and from the Academy or other authorized place of training under the chapter, and authority to give financial assistance to the dependents of students during the time they are undergoing training authorized under this Act.

(c) Foreign students selected for training under this Act shall be admitted as non-immigrants under section 1101 (a) (15) of title 8, United States Code, for such time and under such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations promulgated by the Commission, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General. A person admitted under this section who fails to maintain the status under which he was admitted, or who fails to depart from the United States at the expiration of the time for which he was admitted, or who engages in activities of a political nature detrimental to the interest of the United States, or in activities in conflict with the security of the United States, shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be taken into custody and promptly deported pursuant to sections 1251-1253 of title 8, United States Code. Deportation proceedings under this section shall be summary and findings of the Attorney General as to matters of fact shall be conclusive. Such persons shall not be eligible for suspension of deportation under section 1254 of such title 8.

AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH AN INFORMATION CENTER

SEC. 8. The Commission is authorized to establish an information center at such place or places within the United States as the Commission may determine. The principal function of the information center shall be to disseminate, with or without charge, information and materials which will assist people and organizations to increase their understanding of the true nature of the international Communist conspiracy and of the dimensions and nature of the global struggle between freedom and Communism, and of ways they can participate effectively toward winning that struggle. In carrying out this function, the Commission is authorized to prepare, make, and publish textbooks and other materials, including training films, suitable for high school, college, and community level instruction, and also to publish such research materials as may be in the public interest. The Commission is authorized to disseminate such information and materials to such persons and organizations as may be in the public interest on such terms and conditions as the Commission shall determine.

RESTRICTIONS ON DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

SEC. 9. Nothing in this chapter shall authorize the disclosure of any information or knowledge in any case in which such disclosure (1) is prohibited by any other law of the United States, or (2) is inconsistent with the security of the United States.

SECURITY CHECK OF PERSONNEL

SEC. 10. (a) Except as authorized by the Commission upon a determination by the Commission that such action is clearly consistent with the national interest, no individual shall be employed by the Commission until such individual has been investigated by the Civil Service Commission to determine whether the said individual is a good security risk and a report thereof has been made to the Freedom Commission.

(b) In addition to the foregoing provisions, the Commission may request that any individual employed by the Commission, or under consideration for employment by the Commission, be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to determine whether the said individual is a good security risk.

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GENERAL AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 11. In addition to the authority already granted, the Commission is authorized and empowered—

(1) to establish such temporary or permanent boards and committees as the Commission may from time to time deem necessary for the purposes of this Act;

(2) to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Commission. Such personnel shall be appointed in accordance with the civil service laws and their compensation fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except that, to the extent the Commission deems such action necessary to the discharge of its responsibilities, personnel may be employed and their compensation fixed without regard to such laws: *Provided, however*, That no personnel (except such personnel whose compensation is fixed by law, and specially qualified professional personnel up to a limit of \$19,000) whose position would be subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, if such Act were applicable to such position, shall be paid a salary at a rate in excess of the rate payable under such Act for positions of equivalent difficulty or responsibility. The Commission shall make adequate provision for administrative review of any determination to dismiss any employee;

(3) to conduct such research, studies and surveys as necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act;

(4) to make, promulgate, issue, rescind, and amend such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act;

(5) to make expenditures as may be necessary for administering and carrying out the provisions of this Act;

(6) to utilize, with the approval of the President, the services, facilities, and personnel of other Government agencies. Whenever the Commission shall use the services, facilities, or personnel of any Government agency for activities under the authority of this Act, the Commission shall pay for such performance out of funds available to the Commission under this Act, either in advance, by reimbursement, or by direct transfer;

(7) to utilize or employ on a full- or part-time basis, with the consent of the organization or governmental body concerned, the services of personnel of any State or local government or private organization to perform such functions on its behalf as may appear desirable to carry out the purposes of this Act, without said personnel severing their connection with the furnishing organization or governmental body; and further to utilize personnel of a foreign government in the same manner and under the same circumstances with the approval of the Secretary of State;

(8) to acquire by purchase, lease, loan, or gift, and to hold and dispose of by sale, lease, or loan, real and personal property of all kinds necessary for, or resulting from, the exercise of authority granted by this Act;

(9) to receive and use funds donated by others, if such funds are donated without restrictions other than that they be used in furtherance of one or more of the purposes of this Act;

(10) to accept and utilize the services of voluntary and uncompensated personnel and to provide transportation and subsistence as authorized by section 73b-2 of title 5, United States Code, for persons serving without compensation;

(11) to utilize the services of persons on a temporary basis and to pay their actual and necessary travel expenses and subsistence and in addition compensation at a rate not to exceed \$50 per day for each day spent in the work of the Commission.

GENERAL MANAGER; APPOINTMENT; COMPENSATION

SEC. 12. The Commission is authorized to establish within the Commission a General Manager, who shall discharge such of the administrative and executive functions of the Commission as the Commission may direct. The General Manager shall be appointed by the Commission, shall serve at the pleasure of the Commission, shall be removable by the Commission, and shall receive compensation at a rate determined by the Commission, but not in excess of \$18,000 per annum.

APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 13. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, so much as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

PURCHASE OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS., NEWSPAPERS BY SAMUEL I. NEWHOUSE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, several times this year I have spoken before the Senate about what I consider to be a growing and serious problem in our country—the practices of newspapers and publishers of our country in the field of labor relations.

I would expand this discussion, Mr. President, to include a very serious problem which should be raised in regard to the business practices of such newspapers, and in regard to monopolistic trends which we observe in the newspaper industry, not only with regard to monopolistic control of an increasing percentage of the presses of the country, but also the taking over of more and more radio and television stations.

It was Jefferson who said that the strength of a democracy can be no greater than the enlightenment of its people. If the people in this country start to be brainwashed by a monopolistically controlled press, radio, and television business in this country, democracy will be greatly weakened.

It is a rather shocking thing to see the growing octopus control of the Newhouse interests in connection with the press, television, and radio sources of information in this country.

I have studied in some detail the practices of the growing Newhouse monopoly. I am satisfied it is a threat to sound public policy in this country. I serve notice today that in the next session of Congress I shall do all within my power to seek a congressional investigation of the type of monopolistic practices the Newhouse so-called newspaper, radio-television chain is developing in this country. The American people need to be warned before it is too late about the threat which is arising as a result of the monopolistic practices of the Newhouse interests.

Mr. President, I have here an article which was published in the Springfield Republican newspaper of Springfield, Mass., on August 14, 1960. It is an article written by Reverend Ibrahim, pastor of the College Highway Methodist Church in Southwick, Mass. In the article he points out that a community suffers when its newspapers lose their independence. He proceeds to set out a point-by-point analysis of the threat to an independent press in that section of

Massachusetts as the result of the monopolistic tentacles of the octopus of the Newhouse dynasty stretching into Massachusetts. I ask unanimous consent that the article from the Springfield, Mass., newspaper be printed in the Record at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

COMMUNITY SUFFERS WHEN ITS NEWSPAPERS LOSE THEIR INDEPENDENCE, SAYS PASTOR

The recent grab for control of the Springfield newspapers by outside interests is certainly a most just cause for alarm among the citizens of Greater Springfield. It could usher in an era of impersonal journalism dedicated solely to the profit motive. The disadvantages to the citizens of the Greater Springfield area will be many. In order to fully appreciate the dangers inherent in this situation, let us see what an independent paper means to the people:

1. It means "person-centered" journalism. By this, I mean a journalism which is interested in persons it serves because they are persons and not because they could be manipulated for ends other than serving them. An independent newspaper views its task as a servant of the people, aware of their needs, problems, fears, and frustrations. Sensing their needs, it attempts to minister to them to the extent that journalism is capable to do so. Springfield newspapers have helped in pioneering this person-centered journalism. Indeed, the heart and soul of the papers has always revolved around the service to the local citizens. Thus, the Springfield newspapers have always had a "heart" for the "least" person which outside ownership can never possibly have.

2. The fortunes of an independent, locally controlled newspaper are tied to the local region which nourishes it. Therefore, it is by the very nature of its circumstances, sensitive to the highest economic, social, and spiritual aspirations of the locality it serves. It seeks to promote these aspirations with integrity and honestly formulated policies. It feels part and parcel of the ongoing local social stream. This aspect gives the citizens also, the satisfying feeling that the local papers are "their" papers. A loyalty develops to the paper which is healthy and constructive. This bond of affection and mutual dependency and loyalty between paper and people serves to further and unify the social and political pride which is necessary to maintain, improve, and better the local town or community.

3. An independent newspaper, while desiring to make the profit necessary to keep it going, does not make profit the sole criterion of its usefulness and service. Outside controlling interests aim solely to make money via the successfully run local papers, else what other interest would they have by attempting to seize control of the local paper and incorporate it into a "chain"?

4. An independent newspaper, locally controlled, is easily accessible to the citizens it serves. You can drop in on the editors, reporters; chat with them, talk with them, suggest views and ideas and feel you are at home with the paper.

AN OMINOUS CHALLENGE

Most of us in the Springfield area have grown accustomed to depend on our locally controlled paper to hear us and sympathize with our aspirations to improve our localities and towns. Outside interests cannot possibly have the knowledge of and sympathy for these aspirations of ours or the desire to help us attain them. One cannot now visualize the loss to us all which may come from the taking over of our papers by a "chain." It is well that it be pointed out now before it is too late.

5. An independent newspaper has a local personality of its own spun from the warp and woof of the color and excitement of local history. This becomes a necessary mirror by which a locality needs to see itself. A chain-run paper will import an alien personality and attempt to force that on the citizens of our area. I view with alarm such developments. Commonsense observation leads us to conclude that the newspapers, if the Newhouse calamity befalls them, will go for organization men. Rugged Yankee individualism which has characterized the Springfield newspapers will receive a severe blow. It will be a sad day for us and for New England when that mortal blow falls and rugged individualism disappears from the local journalistic scene.

6. A chain-run paper will have the kind of power, by its very economics, that Lord Acton spoke about when he said that "power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely." It will present an ominous challenge to the many forces striving to give Springfield the go-ahead impetus.

As a reader of your newspapers I may not always agree with your point of view or even with some of the features of your distinguished papers. This, however, is my right as a citizen of a democracy. However, I will feel the loss a personal one if you allow the control to slip into the hands of a money-grabbing clique. I am certain the overwhelming majority of the citizens feel personal, power structures, dedicated to the when the Springfield newspapers become impersonal, power-structures, dedicated to the profit and money-grabbing motive. Please do all you possibly can on our behalf to fight for the local independence of the papers. Rest assured that, in the final analysis, this is also a people's fight for what they deem is right and good for their city, town, and community.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I invite attention to an editorial announcement made in the Springfield, Mass., Republican newspaper for June 19, 1960, announcing that the Newhouse chain had purchased some 40 percent stock of the Springfield newspaper. The article reads in part as follows:

The announcement on Friday, Bunker Hill Day, of the sale by the descendants of the founder of the Republican, Samuel Bowles, of their stock interest in the Springfield newspapers came as a shock. The work and pride of four generations is at an inglorious end.

Inroads by outsiders into New England business are attaining galloping proportions.

The article goes on to point out the undesirable effects, in the opinion of the editors of these newspapers of which the purchase, 40 percent of the stock by the Newhouse chain will have on an independent press in Springfield, Mass.

These editors are under an ownership arrangement by which the employees have the controlling interest in these papers for the next 7 years. They have served notice on the Newhouse dynasty that there will be a fight to the finish. They have probably the best employee pension plan and retirement plan existing in any group of newspapers in the country, but they are fearful as to what the Newhouse group will do, and they have good reason to be fearful. As the editor of one of these newspapers told me this noon at luncheon in the Senate restaurant, when I met with him and his lawyer, the Newhouses have already brought legal action seeking to upset the pension plan of the employees.

Mr. President, the last paragraph of the article to which I refer states:

We assure the readers, advertisers, and employees of the Springfield Sunday Republican, the Springfield Union, and the Springfield Daily News that irrespective of Mr. Newhouse the present employee management will continue to control these newspapers, at least for the next 7 years, perhaps longer. Employees are assured that the substantial assets of the newspapers' pension funds are carefully safeguarded for their exclusive benefit. The funds are controlled by employee trustees who appoint their own successors, and will continue so to be controlled.

The Newhouse interests are determined to use every economic force, pressure, and legal tactic they can in order to upset this employee control of the newspapers in which the Newhouses already have bought a 40-percent interest, and in which they hope to buy another 45-percent interest from some of the heirs of the Bowles estate. What is going on in this part of New Hampshire is but a repetition of what the Newhouse interests are doing in other parts of the country.

In my own State for the past many months we have had the shocking labor practices of the Newhouse interests in the case of the Oregonian and the Journal. I have pleaded several times in the Senate for a Senate investigation of the antilabor policies not only of the Newhouse interests, but also of other newspaper interests in this country, because there are a group of newspaper publishers in this country who are out to break the backs of the unions in the newspaper industry of this Nation.

We find the Newhouse chain engaged in this nefarious economic and antilabor practice in other parts of the country besides Massachusetts and Oregon. We find them in Missouri. We find them seeking to invade Colorado. We find them in New York and New Jersey. Therefore I think it is of the utmost importance that there be a congressional investigation of this Newhouse newspaper dynasty and empire in the early part of the next session of Congress.

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks another article appearing in the Springfield Union, issue of June 18, 1960, entitled "Samuel Newhouse Buys Stock in Republican Co."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SAMUEL NEWHOUSE BUYS STOCK IN REPUBLICAN CO.

Sidney R. Cook, treasurer of the Republican Co., today issued the following statement concerning sale of stock in the company: "I wish to announce that Samuel I. Newhouse has acquired from the relatives of the late Samuel Bowles a 40-percent interest in the stock of the Republican Co., a company holding controlling stock interest in companies which publish the Springfield Union, the Springfield Daily News, and the Springfield Sunday Republican.

"Mr. Newhouse has also acquired from the widow and children of the later Sherman H. Bowles, the rights to an additional 45-percent interest in the Republican Co. at a future date.

"Control of the Republican Co. presently remains in a trust, of which the trustees of the two pension funds established by the newspaper companies are a majority."

Mr. MORSE. I happen to know that there is a research study being conducted by some of the foundations of our country in regard to the status of pension funds and retirement funds of employees. I am speaking of private funds. I point out that private pension and welfare funds in many instances are not as secure as employees have been led to believe. We see here an attempt, on the part of the Newhouse empire, to weaken the pension fund in connection with certain Massachusetts newspapers.

This practice should be looked into. I happen to be one who believes that it is inexcusable for Congress to stand by while many millions of workers contribute to private pension and welfare funds in this country on the assumption that when workers reach retirement age they will be able to collect those funds. The pension fund problem is part and parcel of the investigation that I seek. I think the investigation for which I plead should lead also into an investigation as to the extent to which pension funds are administered, so that when the workers are ready for their retirement, they in fact will receive the benefit of the funds.

I mention this subject only because at a luncheon this noon with the editor of one of these newspapers and its very able and distinguished lawyer I was given an insight into the legal tactics of the Newhouse group in trying to undercut and destroy the morale of the employees of these newspapers.

I insert these remarks in the RECORD in the closing days of this session as my notice to the Newhouses: I have only begun to fight.

THE 1960 NATIONAL EASTER SEAL CHILD JOHNNY KEMP

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, earlier in the year I had the pleasure of visiting with and presenting to the Senate Johnny Kemp, the 1960 National Easter Seal Child. His grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Kemp of Wolf Point, Mont., are very dear friends of mine.

Johnny and his family are constituents of my good friends, the Senators from North Dakota [Mr. Young and Mr. BURDICK] from my neighboring State, but I have been in close contact with the family for many years. I am now advised that Johnny's father has just recently been promoted to the position of Division Engineer for the Bureau of Public Roads in Bismark, N. Dak. He will be in charge of the Federal-aid highway activities in the State. It is a difficult position, one with many headaches, but I know he will do an outstanding job because of his previous record of service with the Bureau. Mr. Kemp was a student of mine when I was on the faculty of Montana State University. I also want to point out that he has been doing another fine job of raising a family of three children since the untimely death of his wife nearly 10 years ago.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have two newspaper articles